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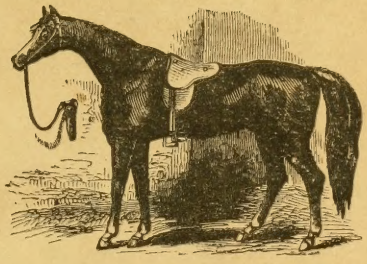
REMEDIES

OF

DR. B. C. CALLAWAY,

FOR THE



MOST COMMON AND FATAL DISEASES OF THAT MOST NOBLE ANIMAL—THE HORSE.

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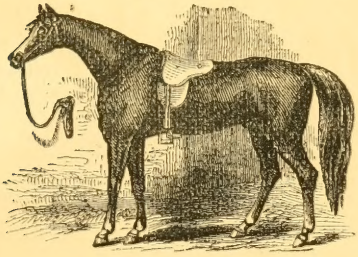

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Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1858, by

Dr. B. C. CALLAWAY,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

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INTRODUCTION.

In writing this little Treatise upon the most common and fatal diseases of that most noble of all animals under the dominion of man —the Horse—it has not been my aim or desire to make a great display of high-flown, uncalled-for technicalities. It has been my greater desire to be capable of giving a plain, simple, unvarnished explanation of the pathology and symptoms of the various diseases to which this noble and useful animal is subject, and the appropriate remedies for each disease, entertaining the same opinion now which I have always entertained upon this subject, that two grains of a good anodyne will do more to mitigate pain than two cart loads of Latin phrases. I therefore have prescribed the former in preference to the latter. The various remedies prescribed in this little work are not mere hear-say remedies; they are remedies which have been thoroughly tested—remedies which I have by several years practical experience found to be reliable and efficient in such cases as they are here prescribed for; and the greater part of these remedies were for many years successfully used by the celebrated Dr. Reeves, the most distinguished and successful farrier, in his day, that America could boast of, and from whom I took instructions.

I have been engaged in the practice of farriery the greater part of my time for the last ten or twelve years, mostly in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. I have practiced in the principal towns and cities of the above-named States, and I am willing to

leave it to the citizens of the various towns and cities in which I have practiced to testify to what my success has been in practice. I have always practiced upon the terms of "no cure, no pay," as I will here show, by giving a small sketch from a notice such as I used when I was practicing, which was as follows:

NOTICE.—Dr. B. C. CALLAWAY respectfully informs the public that he has located himself in ———, and will give his special attention to the treatment of all diseases of Horses, &c. He guarantees that he can effectually cure all cases of Bone and Blood Spavins, Poll-Evil, Fistula, Sweeney, and in short all those internal and external curable diseases to which horses are subject. Having been engaged for several years, in various parts of the Union, in the practice of farriery, he is confident that in the treatment of the above-named diseases he can give general satisfaction. He also guarantees that he can cure all cases of ulcerated Sore Legs on persons where the bone is not affected. Also, Tetter, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Scald Head Sores, Sore Eyes, Ague, &c., &c.

The above sketch, which is only a small portion of one of my notices, shows the terms upon which I practiced for several years; and the same remedies which I used when I practiced upon the above terms, are prescribed in this little work. And I feel quite sure that if these remedies are rightly prepared, they will scarcely ever fail. They are not such remedies as are generally prescribed for sick horses. Whiskey and pepper, turpentine and tar, soft soap and fish brine, tobacco and mink skins—these are the kind of remedies that are generally crammed down horses' throats when they are sick. Hundreds of valuable horses die every year in consequence of the ignorance which prevails in regard to their proper treatment. Reader, I will suppose a case with you. Suppose you were a horse, and you were very sick, and such remedies as the above-named were prescribed for you, what would you think? Would you not conclude that though you were a horse you had more good, hard sense than the ass who would prescribe them for you? I think I would.

I will now just say, in conclusion, that I have secured, according to the act of Congress, a copyright for the United States, and I am determined to prosecute all persons infringing upon my right.

Persons purchasing a copy of this work will please not practice on any but their own stock, as this would be a violation of my copyright. And I will further say to those who may purchase this little work, that if they do not find it to be what I have represented it, after giving it a fair trial, they can condemn it, which it is their duty to do. There are a great many works now extant upon this subject not worth the paper which composes them, and ought to be committed to the flames, and their writers branded with infamy.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

This disease generally proceeds from colds, caused by sudden transition from heat to cold: as being accustomed to standing in a warm, comfortable stable, and then being put into a cold, open stable, the horse takes cold, which settles on his lungs, and then inflammation occurs. Sometimes by riding or driving fast the blood is over-heated, and then the horse being allowed to stand out in the cold, and probably in snow or rain, when he is in a profused perspiration, he cools off too suddenly, and by these he takes cold, which affects the lungs. These causes should all be avoided, as much as possible. After a horse has been ridden or driven hard enough to start a perspiration on him, he should not then be allowed to stand out in the cold until he becomes chilled. He should be put in a warm stable immediately, and a blanket thrown over him. He will then cool off gradually, and there will be no danger of him taking cold.

Symptoms:—An inflammation of the lungs is generally preceded by a severe chill. The horse shakes and trembles somewhat similar to a person with ague. The chill sometimes lasts for four or five hours, and is then followed by a hot, burning fever. He appears languid and dull; he keeps his head down, and his ears flapped; his breath is very hot; his tongue and lips dry and parched; his extremities are cold; his inspirations are slow, his expirations quick and short; he appears very thirsty; would like to drink all the time if he could get water; he has a slight hectic cough. You will find the pulse small, but quick and springy. The pulsations of a horse in health are from thirty-eight to forty

in a minute. The best place to examine the pulse is under the edge of the posterior maxillory, or under jaw. You will there find the facial artery. To determine rightly the height of the fever irritability, you should hold a watch in your hand, and count the number of strokes in a minute. If they run to fifty, you may take one gallon of blood from the neck vein; if they run to seventy or eighty, you can take two gallons, or two and a half. After you have attended to bleeding, you will give the following prescription. You will take—

Epsom Salts,	8 oz.
Turkey Rhubarb,	1½ oz.
Calomel,	80 grains.

Put these all into your drench bottle, add a pint and a half of warm water, and one gill of molasses. Let the salts dissolve, then give as a drench; then in eight hours after you will give one quart of linseed oil. You will now use a clyster. Take one gallon of warm water, two ounces of Castile soap, and three eggs; put the soap into the water, and rub it with the hands until it is dissolved. You will then break the eggs in and stir them well together. You will inject with a large syringe a half pint of this clyster, every half hour until a discharge is produced from the bowels. Now comes the regular fever remedy. You will now take—

(Dracontium,) Skunk Cabbage,	1 oz.
(Aralia Nudicaulis,) Sarsaparilla,	1½ oz.
(Marrubium,) Horehound,	1½ oz.
(Taraxacum,) Dandelion,	1½ oz.
(Salix,) Willow Bark,	1½ oz.
(Sambucus,) Elder Flowers,	2½ oz.
(Polygala Rubella,)	1½ oz.

You will put these all into three gallons of water and boil it down to a gallon and a half. Then strain the syrup and add the following ingredients: Take—

Spirits of Nitre,	3 oz.
Sulphuric Ether,	2 oz.
Tincture of Opium,	3 oz.

Spirits of Camphor, . . . oz.
Tincture of Capsicum, . . . 1½ oz.
Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb, . . 16 oz.
Honey, ... 1 pint.

You will put these all together in a large jug or bottle. Keep the jug or bottle tightly corked. You will give a half pint of this syrup warm every three hours until a cure is effected. You can commence using this syrup in one hour after you have given the salts, calomel, and rhubarb. It will assist in producing an operation from the bowels. Please attend punctually to giving the syrup as I have directed. You will also use the following mucilaginous preparation: Take—

Slippery Elm Bark, . . . 4 oz.
(Linum,) Flaxseed, . . . ¼ pint.

Put these into three gallons of hot water, add four or five lemons; cut the lemons finely, and throw them in. Also add one pound of sugar. Stir well until the sugar is melted. You will give him one pint of this every two hours. You can throw it into a half a bucket of cold water, and let him drink it. If you will attend to giving the medicines as I have directed, you cannot fail to effect a cure. Keep the horse blanketed.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

In this disease you will find the pulse very quick, the extremities cold, the excrement, or dung, dry, hard, and very dark. He discharges but a very small quantity at a time, with mucous matter attached to it. His urine is highly colored; the breath very warm, and of an offensive smell; his breathing is quick, but more regular than in lung fever; he stretches himself when standing, and looks wistfully back at his flanks; at times he apparently suffers very acute cutting pains; he will lie down, stretch himself out, and groan; a cold clammy sweat is found upon his flanks and sides; the fever will subside occasionally for a short time; he then appears very chilly and weak; his flesh will quiver and shake

as though he had an ague. This does not last long, but is soon followed by a hot, burning fever. These are the symptoms, mostly, which characterize this disease. The first thing to be done in this case is to bleed. You can take from six to eight quarts of blood from the neck. You will then take

Sulphate of Magnesia,	8 oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	4 oz.
Turkey Rhubarb,	1½ oz.

Put these all into a large drench bottle, and add one quart of warm water, then give as a drench; then in eight hours give one quart of Linseed Oil. Use the same clyster prescribed for inflammation of the lungs. Inject a half pint every half hour until he has a move from the bowels. You will also use the following: Take—

Flaxseed,	½ pint.
Slippery Elm Bark,	3 oz.
Castile Soap,	½ oz.

Put these into two gallons and a half of hot water. Let it stand three or four hours, then strain or pour the water off of the drugs. You will now add to this water or mucilage,

Muriate of Ammonia,	1 oz.
Nitrate of Potassa,	1½ oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	3 oz.
Spirits of Camphor,	5 oz.
Lemon Juice,	3 oz.
Tincture of Capsicum,	3 oz.
Honey,	1 pint.

Put all into a large jug or some other vessel which can be kept tightly shut. You will give a half pint of this every two hours and a half; also a half pint of the syrup prescribed for inflammation of the lungs, every four hours, until a cure is effected. If the weather is cold, keep the horse in a warm stable and blanketed; if warm, keep him in a shed. Attend rightly to the case, and you cannot fail.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is a very painful disease, but one which can be easily

remedied. In this disease you will find the urine highly colored, and sometimes tinged with blood. The symptoms of this disease are similar in some respects to those in case of botts. The horse will look round at his flanks, stretch himself, keep his tail in motion, turn up his lip, &c., &c. These symptoms are all manifested in case of botts; but in botts you will also find the horse inclined to lie down, roll and tumble; he keeps his hinder legs closely together, he stamps, paws, &c. But in case of Inflammation of the Kidneys, you will find the horse unwilling to lie down; he keeps his hinder legs wide apart, and straddles as he walks; he makes frequent and fruitless efforts to urinate; the urine is discharged in small quantities; it merely dribbles from him; he suffers great pain. There is nothing more painful than an obstruction of the urine, either with man or beast. I presume there are a great many gentlemen who could testify to the correctness of this statement, if they were so disposed. But I will not expatiate further upon the subject.

Cure.—Take Uva Ursi leaves two ounces; put them in two gallons of boiling water; let them stand a half hour, you will then strain. The syrup or tea you will then add to this tea.

Iodide of Potassium,	40 grains.
Morphia,	15 "
Gum arabic,	2½ oz.
Spirits of Nitre,	3 oz.
" of Camphor,	3 oz.
Balsam of Copavia,	2 oz.
Balsam of Fir,	1 oz.
Oil of Cubebs,	2 oz.
Molasses,	1½ pt.

You will put all into a large jug, or some large vessel which you can keep tightly shut or closed. You will give the horse one half pint of this three times a day, until he is well. You will also bathe the horse's flanks and loins well with the spirits of camphor, three or four times a day; keep him as quiet as possible; attend to him rightly, and a cure will soon be effected.

SWELLED LEGS.

Swelled legs originate from various causes—sometimes from travelling through mud and water, and then going for days with the dry mud sticking to their legs—this irritates the skin—and sometimes from irritating the skin with the curry-comb when cleaning the legs. This should not be allowed. After travelling a horse in mud, he should be well cleaned as soon as the mud becomes dry on his legs, and this should be done with straw and a soft brush; a curry-comb should never be applied on the legs below the knee, as it is liable to irritate and inflame the skin, and then swelling will occur. It is sometimes caused by feeding too much corn; this inflames the blood and causes the legs to swell, and it will also frequently inflame and weaken the eyes. If those who own horses would abandon the use of corn to some extent, and use more chopped feed—bran mashes, and good clean hay, clear of dust, they would find that their horses would be more healthy in many respects than what they are. A great many inflammatory diseases with which horses are troubled, originate from an excessive use of corn. The first thing to be done in this case is to bleed. You will take from the neck vein from one gallon and a half to two gallons of blood; if he is a large and fat horse, three gallons. You will then use the following prescription:

Take Sulphate of Magnesia, . . .	1 lb.
Nitrate of Potassa, . . .	5 oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa, ...	6 oz.
Iodide of Potassium, . . .	1 oz.

Pulverize all finely, and mix them well together. You will give one tablespoonful three times a day, in bran mashes. Wet the bran, then sprinkle the powders in, and mix with the hand all well together. If he refuses to eat it, you can give it to him in his water. Throw a tablespoonful into a bucket of water, let it dissolve, and then give it to him to drink. Don't let him have any other water but this, and he will soon drink it. Give it three times a day. You will also use the following Liniment for ten days:

Take Alcohol,	1 pt.
Sweet oil,	2 oz.
Tincture of Capsicum,	1½ oz.
Oil of Organum,	1 oz.
Oil of Sassafras,	1 oz.
Spirits of Camphor,	3 oz.

Put these all together in a bottle. You will bathe the legs twice a day with this Liniment for eight or ten days. You will then use the following wash:

Take Cider Vinegar,	½ gallon.
Sal-Ammoniac,	½ oz.
Salt Petre,	½ oz.

Put these altogether, and wash or bathe the legs well with this three times a day, until the swelling subsides, and a cure is effected. Don't feed the horse any corn, as this will inflame the blood and cause the swelling to continue.

CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

This is a very painful and distressing disease, and one which requires very prompt and judicious treatment. This disease is generally termed blind staggers or vertigo. This disease results from too great a determination of blood to the brain, generally caused by violent or over exercise in hot weather. Fat horses are more liable to attacks of this kind than horses that are lean. You will always find the extremeties cold in this disease. The eyes will have a wild, glaring appearance, and constantly in motion, rolling in their orbits; the ears flapped down. The horse at times will appear nearly unconscious of misery, at other times he apparently suffers very excruciating pain. When you find your horse thus afflicted, you should attend to him immediately, as there is no time to be lost. The first thing to be done in this case, is to bleed copiously from the neck vein. You can take from two to two and a half gallons of blood from the neck vein. As soon as you have attended to this part of the treatment, you will use the following prescription without delay, as there is no time to spare:

Take Epsom Salts,	8 oz.
Turkey Rhubarb,	1½ oz.
Calomel,	65 grains.

Put altogether in your drench bottle, add one pint and a half of warm water, and three ounces of molasses; then shake the bottle well, and give as a drench. In eight hours after you give this drench, you will give one pint and a half of linseed oil. You will also use a clyster, made of warm water and Castille soap. Make the water thick or slimy with the soap. Use this clyster warm; inject a half pint every half hour until a discharge from the bowels is produced. You will also use the following alterative and diaphoretic prescription:

Take the bark of sassafras root,	3 oz.
Sage,	2 oz.
Elder Flowers,	2 oz.

Put them all into two gallons of water in a pot or kettle, and boil or simmer gently for ten minutes. You will then strain the syrup. You will then add the following:

Take Honey,	6 oz.
Salt Petre,	3 oz.
Cream of Tartar,	4 oz.
Spirits of Camphor,	2 oz.
Tincture of Capsicum,	1½ oz.
Tincture of Asafetida,	2 oz.
Iodide of Potassium,	60 grains.

You will put these altogether, and give two gills of this syrup every two hours until a cure is effected. Give it warm. You can commence giving this as soon as you have given the cathartic, or the first drench prescribed, as it will assist in producing an operation from the bowels. You will also bathe the extremities with the Tincture of Capsicum. You cannot use too much friction, as this will have a tendency to equalize the circulation of the blood through the system. You will also make frequent applications of cold water to the head. Keep the horse as quiet as possible, and if the weather should be very warm, keep him in a shady place, but keep the horse

covered. As soon as you can get a free circulation of blood through the system and a perspiration started, the trouble will be over. Attend to the case as I have directed, and I will guarantee a cure.

YELLOW WATER OR JAUNDICE.

Symptoms.—In this disease the horse is very stupid and dull. His eyes have a dull, dingy appearance. His lips and tongue are very yellow; his urine is highly colored, and of a dirty appearance; he is not much inclined to move about; he is very droopish and languid; his hair appears rough and dead; loss of appetite, &c., &c.

Cure.—You will take from the neck vein two gallons of blood; then use the following prescription. You will take—

(Podophyllum,) Pulverized,	40 grains.
Calomel,	40 grains.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	2 oz.
Sulphate of Magnesia,	6 oz.

Put these all together into your drench bottle. Add one pint and a half of warm water, and one gill of molasses. Let it stand a half hour, then shake the bottle well and give as a drench. If this does not operate in eight or ten hours, give one pint and a half of Linseed Oil. You will then use the following prescription. Take—

Pareira Brava,	1½ oz.
Uva Ursi,	2 oz.

Put these into one gallon of boiling water; let it stand two hours, then strain the decoction to get the drugs out. You will put this decoction into a large jug or bottle, and add the following: Take—

Iodide of Potassium,	½ oz.
Nitrate of Potassa,	2 oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	3 oz.
Sulphur,	2 oz.
Gum Arabic,	2 oz.
Honey,	1 pint.

You will put these all together into the jug or bottle, and keep it tightly corked. Give a half pint three times a day until the horse is well; keep him in a clean and well-ventilated stable, and attend to him rightly, and he will soon be well.

FARCY.

Symptoms.—This is a cutaneous affection of the skin. The skin in this disease is rough, thick, and swollen about the abdomen, flanks, and sides. This disease proceeds from an impure state of the blood, caused sometimes by an excessive use of corn, which inflames and corrupts the blood, or by standing in a foul, dirty stable, and having to lie down in wet dung and puddles of urine or ammonia, and then going for days, and probably for weeks, with this poisonous substance sticking to him. It irritates the skin, inflames and poisons the blood; then small pustules soon begin to make their appearance upon various parts of the body. These pustules contain a purulent, vicious matter, which is taken up by the absorbent vessels, and passed through the system—then the disease called Farcy ensues. I do not think it important to give a farther description of the causes or symptoms of this disease, as it is so common a disease that most all farmers have become familiar with it; and I think one good prescription is of more value than a large volume of useless descriptions. I will therefore give the prescription. You will take from the jugular vein two and a half or three gallons of blood. You will then give the same cathartic or physic prescribed for yellow water. After an operation is effected upon the bowels you will use the following prescription: Take—

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 pound.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	6 oz.
Nitrate of Potassa,	3 oz.
Rhubarb,	2 oz.
Iodide of Potassium,	1 oz.
Sulphur,	1½ oz.
Charcoal,	1 oz.

Pulverize all finely and mix well together; give one and a half table spoonfulls three times a day in bran mashes; first wet the bran, then sprinkle the powder in and mix well with the hand. If he will not eat it give it as a drench. Put the powders into your drench bottle; add one pint of warm water, and a half gill of molasses, and drench the horse with it; but he will be likely to eat it if you don't feed him very highly, which you should not do for a while. Do not feed him any corn whatever, but let him eat the bran mashes with the powders and hay; keep him in a clean and well ventilated stable; after you have used the powders for four or five days, you will use the following wash: Take—

Alcohol, - - - -	Half a gallon
Sulphur, - - - -	1 oz.
Sal Ammoniac, - - -	1 oz.

Put all together, and let it stand twenty-four hours; then add one quart of water and one pint of sweet milk; you will bathe the horse all over with this twice a day for three days. You will then oil him well from head to foot: one good oiling will be sufficient. Keep the horse clean, and attend to him rightly, and you cannot fail to effect a cure.

HEAVES.

This is a disease which is very difficult to treat successfully; in fact we may consider it all but an incureable disease, owing to its location. It is an inflammation of the Trachea, or windpipe, or rather the Larynx, which is a cartilagenous cavity resembling a heart. This cavity serves to modulate the voice. This disease is properly termed Laryngitis. The windpipe, or Trachea, becomes inflamed from some cause or other—probably by standing in dirty, unventilated stables, and eating dusty hay and other foul, dirty food; the horse inhales the dust, which irritates and inflames the windpipe. This inflammation causes swelling, and by this swelling continuing for some time, the windpipe becomes calloused, or an enlargement occurs in the windpipe, which ob-

structs the air passage. This is what causes the heaving, or difficulty in breathing. The reader will readily perceive that it is a difficult matter to reach the disease with medicines, if it was in the œsophagus or gullet, the tube which conveys the food and drink to the stomach. It could then be remedied; but this is not the case. Yet we will try what we can do in this case. The best thing that can be done in this case is to put the horse in a good pasture, or keep him in a clean and well ventilated stable, and feed him with bran mashes; sprinkle a few oats that is clear of dust, into the bran; wet the bran and oats with water, and if you feed him any hay it should be clear of dust. You will also use the following mucilaginous and sedative preparation: You will take one pint of Linseed and put it into two gallons of warm water; the water should be hot. You will add to this a half ounce of Lime, three ounces of Cream of Tartar, eight ounces of Epsom Salts, three ounces of Nitrate of Potassa, four ounces of Sulphuric Ether, and one ounce of Tincture of Capsicum. You will give him one pint of this twice a day for three or four days; you will have to drench him with it. After you have attended to this as directed, you will give him the Linseed and Lime water to drink, without anything else in it, for some time. If you will attend to this rightly you may effect a cure.

THOROUGH-PINS AND BLOOD SPAVINS.

These are diseases of the Tarsus, or hock joint, similar in appearance to wind galls, and in fact they are of the same nature, and require the same treatment. A thorough-pin is an enlargement just above the oscalcis or point of the hock. It also extends through to the inner side of the Tarsus, or hock. A blood spavin does not extend through, but is located above the oscalcis. You will there find sacks formed which contains a blood and watery substance. This must be removed by absorption. This you cannot well do by any local remedy; it therefore becomes necessary to use alteratives to assist in removing the excrescences from the joint.

The first thing to be done in this case is to bleed. I presume you will come to the conclusion that I am rather a blood-thirsty kind of a fellow. I feel quite certain that if you had been with me at some places where I have practised, you would be fully convinced of the fact. I have extracted a great deal of blood from horses within the last few years of my practice, and I have found it to have a very salutary effect in the majority of cases—especially those of an inflammatory nature. In this case you will take from the neck vein from a gallon to a gallon and a half of blood. You will then use the following prescription: Take—

Sulphate of Magnesia,	8 oz.
Nitrate of Potassa,	4 oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	6 oz.
Iodide of Potassium,	1 oz.

You will pulverize these all finely, and mix them well together; give half a table spoonful three times a day, in water. You can throw it into a bucket of water, and the horse will drink it; if he will not drink it, you will give it in bran mashes; sprinkle the powders into the bran, then wet it with water and mix it well with the hand. It would be well to use water off of linseed to mix his feed, as this will prevent the Iodide of Potassium from irritating the stomach; use this powder for three or four weeks, or longer. You will use the following Liniment: Take—

Alcohol,	6 oz.
Aqua Ammonia,	2 oz.
Sweet Oil,	2 oz.
Spirits of Turpentine,	½ oz.
Oil of Organum,	1 oz.
Oil of Cedar,	1 oz.
Oil of Manarda,	1 oz.
Tincture of Cantharides,	1½ oz.
Tincture of Capsicum,	1 oz.

Put all together in a bottle; keep the bottle tightly corked. Use this Liniment twice a day to the affected part for three or four days. You will then use oil for two days, then the

Liniment again for three or four days; thus continue until a cure is effected. This Liniment will remove all wind galls, and most all kinds of enlargements. You must keep the bottle tightly corked, or it will lose its strength. In applying this Liniment to a thorough-pin or blood spavin, you should rub the affected parts well with the hand. The more you rub, the better effect it will have. Please attend to the case as I have directed, and you cannot fail.

LOCK JAW.

This is a very common disease, and one which will generally prove fatal if not properly treated. It has very frequently baffled the skill of those who would like to be, and probably by some are considered eminent farriers. But the reader will please bear in mind, that the term "eminent" is not always rightly applied. There are a great many who carry with them the appellation of doctor or farrier, when in reality the term pickpocket, manslayer or horse killer would be more appropriate. The reader will now pay attention to what I say respecting lock jaw. This is a curable disease, if the patient is rightly cared for and properly treated. This disease should be taken in its incipient stage, and strictly attended to, as there is no time to trifle away. A horse with this disease loses the use of his limbs; all the muscles and ligaments become contracted, particularly those of the neck, head and back. Every joint and limb becomes stiff and all but immovable. The horse cannot eat or drink, he cannot open his mouth so as to receive food or drink. The general appearance of the horse in this disease shows plainly what he is suffering. Lock jaw generally occurs from over exercise; the blood becoming too much heated, and then cooling off suddenly it coagulates. The joints then become stiffened and the muscles and ligaments contracted. It sometimes occurs from injuries in the feet, probably by going unshod, or by being pricked in shoeing. Those who own horses should

be very careful about this thing, to not let their horses go unshod until their hoofs are worn off to the quick, for this is very painful to the horse. The first thing to be done in this case is to bleed copiously; you will take from two and a half to three gallons of blood from the neck vein. This will have a tendency to relax the muscles and ligaments, which must be done before you can administer medicines rightly. As soon as you have attended to bleeding, you will use the following Liniment:

Take Alcohol,	3 pints.
Sweet oil,	3 oz.
Spirits of Turpentine,	1½ oz.
Tincture of Capsicum,	1½ oz.
Spirits of Camphor,	2½ oz.
Tincture of Cantharides,	1 oz.
Oil of Sassafras,	1½ oz.
Chloroform,	1½ oz.

Put these all together in a large bottle; keep the bottle tightly corked; bathe the horse's jaws, neck and back with this Liniment every two hours; rub well with the hand; the more friction the better. You should have two heavy blankets, and as soon as you apply the Liniment, you should cover the horse from head to tail with one of these blankets. Have it warm. You will also use a clyster. You will take warm water, one gallon; Castille soap, one-quarter of a pound; you will rub the soap until it is all dissolved; you will then add one quart of linseed oil; spirits of camphor, one-half ounce; spirits turpentine, one-quarter ounce. You will inject a half pint of this every hour, as warm as the horse can bear it. As soon as the horse can swallow, you will give him:

Epsom Salts,	8 oz.
Turkey Rhubarb,	2 oz.
Calomel,	65 grains.

You will dissolve the Salts in warm water, then add the Calomel and Rhubarb; put all into a long necked drench bottle, sweeten with molasses, and give as a drench; then in

eight hours give one pint of linseed oil. You must continue using the clyster until a discharge from the bowels is produced. You will also use the following prescription:

Take Spirits of Nitre,	½ oz.
Spirits of Camphor,	½ oz.
Tincture of Capsicum,	½ oz.
" of Opium,	½ oz.
Sulphuric Ether,	¼ oz.
Tincture of Asafœtida,	½ oz.
Oil of Sassafras,	¼ oz.

Put all into your drench-bottle; add half a pint of water, a half gill of molasses; shake the bottle well, and give as a drench. You will repeat this dose every three hours for twelve hours; you will then give it every six hours, until a cure is effected. If you will do as I have directed, you cannot fail to effect a cure. So do as I have directed, and save your horse.

SWEENY.

This is a disease of the shoulder. It is a wasting away of the flesh of the shoulder. You will notice just over the scapula, or shoulder blade, there is a crease or hollow place formed. In some cases of Sweeny, the flesh will appear to be entirely gone—nothing left but the mere skin and bones. The hips are frequently afflicted in the same way; it is then called Hip Sweeny. This is of the same nature as Shoulder Sweeny. The only difference is the location. They require the same treatment. Sweeny frequently proceeds from diseases of the feet or legs, such as a contraction of the hoofs, or sprains in the joints of the legs. By the animal favoring or not exercising the affected limb, the flesh perishes or wastes away. This wasting away of the flesh of the shoulder or hip, is what is called Sweeny. The cause should first be ascertained and removed, if possible, then the effect can be

remedied. The first thing to be done in this case is to scarify the skin or the affected part, with a sharp instrument in different places; prick through the skin. After you have performed this operation, you will use the following prescription:

Take Aqua Ammon,	3 oz.
Alcohol,	3 oz.
Sweet Oil,	3 oz.
Spirits of Turpentine,	1 oz.
Tincture of Cantharides,	1 oz.
" of Capsicum,	1 oz.
Oil of Seneka,	1 oz.

Put the above ingredients together in a bottle, and apply the Liniment twice a day for three days. Rub it on well with the hand, then use oil one day, then the Liniment once a day for three days, then the oil one day, and thus continue until a cure is effected. The first three days you will use the Liniment twice a day, after that only once. You should pull the skin up every day with your fingers; this will make it loose. The skin becomes very tight in Sweeny, and the more you pull and rub it, the better it is, and the quicker it will get well. Attend to it rightly, and you will succeed.

A SURE CURE FOR RINGBONE, SPAVIN, SPLINT AND CURB.

Take Aqua Ammonia,	6 oz.
Sweet Oil,	2 oz.
Spirits of Turpentine,	2 oz.
Oil of Organum,	1½ oz.
Oil of Cedar,	1½ oz.
Oil of Amber,	1 oz.
Oil of Monarda Punctata,	1 oz.
Oil of Camphor,	1 oz.
Tincture of Cantharides,	1½ oz.
" Capsicum,	1½ oz.
Alcohol,	3 oz.

Put the above ingredients all together into a bottle. You must keep the bottle tightly corked, or the Liniment will evaporate. Before you apply the Liniment the first time, you will take a rough corn cob and rub the affected part well, so as to irritate the skin considerably. You will then apply the Liniment; you will apply it twice a day to the affected part for three or four days; then use Sweet Oil one day; then the Liniment again three or four days, and thus continue until a cure is effected. If a cure is not effected in two weeks, continue on four; if not in four, continue on eight; if not in eight, continue on sixteen. Never give it up until a cure is effected. You can't expect to effect a cure in a few days. What I call a cure, is to remove the enlargement all together—smooth—without leaving any scar, and this Liniment will effect just such a cure, if rightly prepared and properly administered. In preparing this Liniment, put the Aqua Ammonia and Sweet Oil together, and shake the bottle until they become white, or of a milky appearance, then add the other ingredients. There are cases of Ring Bone which this Liniment will remove in a few weeks, but these cases are not of long standing. Any case of not more than two or three years standing, can easily be removed; but cases of five, six or eight years' standing, are hard to remove; it takes a long time to remove such cases; and in fact it does not pay to bother with them, for the callous has become so hard that it requires a long time for the Liniment to soften it and draw it out; so if a Ringbone or Spavin begin to make their appearance, the quicker you attend to it the better; and while you are attending to it, attend to it rightly, and never get discouraged.

WIND OR FLATULENT CHOLIC.

Symptoms.—The horse in this disease is very restless, lying down and getting up suddenly again. Swelling always occurs; the retention of the bowels or intestines loose; the

extremeties in the first stage of the disease of a natural heat or warmth, in the last generally cold. This disease is generally brought on by the horse overloading his stomach with unwholesome food, such as green oats, new corn, and other green vegetation, and then drinking an over gorge of water upon the top of it. Fermentation takes place, and the fermentation gas passes from the stomach into the intestines. This gas or wind is what causes the swelling or bloating to take place. This wind or gas must be expelled from the bowels before the horse can get relief, and this can be done only by using a good Carminative drench. So I will now prescribe just such a drench, and hope that you will rightly prepare it, and properly administer it:

Take Cider Vinegar,	½ pint.
Molasses,	½ gill.
Chalk,	30 grains.
Saleratus,	30 "
Warm water,	¼ pint.

You will put the vinegar, molasses and water into your drench bottle, then pulverize the chalk and saleratus perfectly fine and well mixed, ready to put into the bottle. As quick as you get the horse fixed for drenching, you will put the saleratus and chalk into the bottle, cork the bottle, and give it two or three shakes, and then drench quick, or pop will go the weasel. In ten minutes after you have given this drench, you will use the following prescription:

Take Spirits of Nitre,	1 oz.
Spirits of Camphor,	1 oz.
Sulphuric Ether,	1 oz.
Tincture of Opium,	1 oz
" of Capsicum,	½ oz.
Oil of Dill,	¼ oz.
Tincture of Monarda Punctata,	½ oz.

You will put the above ingredients into your drench bottle, and add water, one pint, and molasses, one gill. Cork the bottle tightly, shake it well, and then drench. If this does not give relief in a half hour, you will repeat the dose.

Bathe the horse's flanks with Spirits of Camphor and Turpentine; move him about gently, but not too much. If he appears inclined to lie down, let him do so, but keep him on smooth, dry ground. Attend to him as I have directed, and I will guarantee a cure.

DRY GRIPES.

This is another species of cholic, and a disease which requires a strict attention.

Symptoms.—The horse in this disease suffers very acute pain; a slight swelling generally takes place. The horse will lie down and stretch himself out, and when standing, he will stretch and paw. He shows signs of very severe griping pains. He makes frequent but fruitless efforts to dung. What little he does pass is very dry and hard, his urine is highly colored, &c.

Cure.—Take Spirits of Nitre, - - - 1 oz.
Spirits of Camphor, - - ½ oz.
Sulphuric Ether, - - - 1 oz.
Tincture of Opium, - - 1 oz.
" of Capsicum, - - - ½ oz.
" of Digitalis, - - ½ oz.
" of Masterwort, - - 1 oz.
" of Asafœtida, - - 1 oz.

Put these all into your drench bottle, then add one pint of warm water, and one gill of molasses; shake the bottle well, and then drench; then in a half hour give Epsom Salts, eight ounces; Powdered Rhubarb, one ounce, and Calomel, sixty-five grains. Put these all into your drench bottle, add one pint of warm water, and one gill of molasses. Let the salts dissolve, shake the bottle well, then give as a drench; then in six hours give one quart of Linseed Oil. Also use a clyster of warm water and Castille soap. Use this clyster every half hour until you get a copious discharge from the

bowels. If the first drench prescribed in this case does not give ease in one hour, you will repeat the dose. Please attend punctually to the case, and you will succeed in curing.

FOUNDER.

As soon as you find that your horse is foundered, take from his neck vein two gallons and a half of blood. You will then give the following Prescription without delay. You will take,

Sulphate of Magnesia,	8 oz.
Powdered Rhubarb,	2 oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	3 oz.

Put these all into a large drench bottle, and add one quart of warm water. Let it stand until the salts are dissolved, then drench, then take—

Iodide of Potassium,	10 grains.
Nitrate of Potassa,	40 "
Bitartrate of Potassa,	1 oz.
Sulphur,	¼ oz.
Oil of Sassafras,	½ oz.
Tincture of Asafœtida,	½ oz.
Spirits of Camphor,	½ oz.
Tincture of Capsicum,	½ oz.

Put the above ingredients all together into your drench bottle, and add one quart of warm water, and one gill of molasses. Let it stand for two hours, and then drench. You will repeat this dose every four hours, until the horse is well. Bathe the extremities with the Tincture of Capsicum and Spirits of Camphor. Rub the horse's legs well, the more you rub them the better.

BOTTS, OR GRUBBS.

All horses have botts, more or less. I suppose it would

be a difficult matter to find a horse entirely clear of them, but some have more than others, and in fact more than their share. It appears that they become so numerous in the stomach, that they cannot find an ample supply of gastric juice to subsist on, and they then take hold of the mucous coating of the stomach, and when they do take hold, they stick with great tenacity; they are very dainty little creatures; they must have food which suits their taste, or they become pugnacious, and not having any thing else to vent their spite upon, they go in for destroying the castle in which they live. Horses are more liable to attacks from botts in the spring and fall seasons, than any other time of the year. This, I think is attributable to a sudden change of diet, the animal being confined altogether upon dry food through the winter season, and then being compelled to eat nothing but green food in the spring, such a sudden change of diet is not agreeable to mister bott, so he seeks food more palatable, and not being a very brisk traveller, he gets it as near home as possible. So he takes hold of the coating of the stomach, and chews that awhile. Those who own horses should be very cautious about these sudden changes of diet.

Symptoms.—The horse is very restless; he will paw and stamp; lie down and get up suddenly again. He stretches himself, looks back, and nips at his flanks; he keeps his tail in motion; he will turn his lip up; he snorts and groans. The botts sometimes work up into the gullet (or œsophagus). When this is the case the horse will cough and gag; he is very restless; wants to be moving all the time. These are the most characteristic symptoms of botts. And now comes the Prescription. You will bleed in the third bar of the mouth, then give one quart of sweet milk and one pint of molasses. Put the milk and molasses together into a large drench bottle, shake the bottle until they are well mixed, then drench, then take—

(Salvia,) Sage, - - - - - 2 oz.
(Sambucus,) Elder Flowers, - - 2 oz.

And two large onions. Put these all into one gallon of

water, and boil it down to three pints, then strain the syrup. You will take one pint of this syrup, and add to it—

Copperas,	¼ oz.
Alum,	2 drachms.
Powdered Ginger,	¼ oz.
Spirits of Turpentine,	¼ oz.
Oil of Sassafras,	¼ oz.
Tincture of Opium,	1 oz.
" of Asafœtida,	½ oz.
Sulphuric Ether,	½ oz.
Honey or Molasses,	2 gills.

Put these all into your drench bottle, then shake the bottle, and drench. Bathe the horse's flanks well with turpentine. If he is not easy in a half hour, give the above Prescription again. As soon as the horse gets easy, give him one quart of linseed oil.

POLL-EVIL AND FISTULA.

A poll-evil or fistula may be scattered when they first begin to make their appearance, by a few applications of the Liniment prescribed for ring-bone and spavin; but if there is an abscess formed and matter collected, it cannot be scattered; it has then become a constitutional disease, and no local remedy will effect a permanent cure. It will then require alteratives, or constitutional remedies, as well as local, so I will prescribe a remedy which I think will be found efficient. Take—

(Phytolacca Decandra,) Poke Root,	5 oz.
(Podophylum,) May Apple Root,	5 oz.
(Arctium-Lappa,) Burdock Root,	3 oz.

Put the above into two gallons of water, and boil it down to a half gallon, then strain the syrup, and add a half gallon of cider vinegar; then add to the syrup and vinegar the following ingredients:

Honey,	1 pound.
Rosin,	2 oz.
Verdigris,	8 oz.
Calomel,	½ oz.
Red Precipitate,	¼ oz.

You will put the above ingredients into the syrup, and boil it until it becomes thick or to a wax, so that you can make it into balls or pills. You will then wash the tumor with warm water and Castile soap, then open the tumor at the lower part so as to let out the matter; then open the top of it so as to admit a pill about the size of a small marble; then plug the tumor with a roll of paper to prevent the pill from coming out. Apply one of these pills every third day for thirty days. You must wash the affected part once every day with Castile soap and warm water; it must be kept clean You will also use the following prescription: Take—

(Arctium Lappa,) Burdock Root,	2 oz.
(Sassafras,) the Bark of the Root,	3 oz.
(Aralia-Nudicaulis,) Sarsaparilla,	2 oz.

Put these into two and a half gallons of water and boil it to one gallon and a half; then strain the syrup, and add the following ingredients:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 pound.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	5 oz.
Nitrate of Potassa,	3 oz.
Iodide of Potassium,	¾ oz.
Sulphur,	2 oz.
Molasses,	1 pint.

Add these all to the syrup. You will give the horse a half pint of this syrup twice a day—morning and evening—until you have given the gallon and a half; bathe the affected part once every day with the Liniment prescribed for Sweeny. Don't feed the horse any corn; feed him bran and chopped feed. Attend to him as I have directed, and I will guarantee a cure.

SCRATCHES AND SCRATCHES EVIL.

This disease generally originates from standing in filthy stables. The horse being compelled to stand in dung and urine probably up to his knees, or by travelling through mud and water and then not being properly cleaned off. This inflames and cracks the skin; it is then termed Scratches. But if the disease is not properly treated whilst in this stage, it will soon begin to suppurate. When suppuration takes place it is then termed Scratches Evil. As soon as you find your horse taking the scratches you should attend to it, as it can be very easily cured if taken in its first stage—but if it is let run on until it becomes chronic, it is somewhat troublesome; so the quicker you attend to it the better. *Cure:* Take—

Cider Vinegar,	3 pints.
Honey,	½ pound.
Verdigris,	3 oz.

Put the three ingredients into a pot or kettle and boil it to the consistency of molasses; then wash the affected parts with Castile soap and rain water. You will then apply the ointment, and continue to apply it twice a day until a cure is effected. You will also bleed the horse—take two gallons of blood from the neck. Also use the following: Take—

Nitrate of Potassa,	2 oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	4 oz,
Sulphate of Magnesia,	8 oz.

Pulverize and mix all together; give a table spoonfull three times a day in bran mashes. Do not feed the horse any corn; confine him on bran, hay, and chopped feed until he is entirely cured. Attend rightly to the case, and I will guarantee a cure.

STRINGHALT.

This is an ailment or a defect which is impossible to determine rightly its exact location, or to know to a certainty what nerve, muscle, or ligament it is that is affected—that causes this peculiar or unnatural motion of the leg. But the reader will please notice just above the hock, and a little below the stifle, there is a concavity or hollow where all the nerves and ligaments belonging to the femur or thigh appear to come together. It must be a contraction of one or more of these ligaments that causes this spasmodic action of the leg. The only thing that can be done in this case is to use a Liniment that will have a tendency to relax those tendons or ligaments, so I will offer a prescription which may, if rightly used, effect a cure, or it may not. I will not say positively that it will, but there is nothing like trying. So we will try this prescription. Take—

Alcohol,	6 oz.
Neat's-foot Oil,	1½ oz.
Organum Oil,	1 oz.
Oil of Cedar,	1 oz.
Oil of Sassafras,	1 oz.
Oil of Spike,	1 oz.
Oil of Seneka,	1 oz.
Tincture of Capsicum,	1 oz.
Spirits of Camphor,	2 oz.

You will put these all together into a bottle, keep the bottle corked tight. You will use this Liniment twice a day Bathe from the stifle down to the hock—rub well with the hand. You cannot expect to effect a cure in one week, nor one month; but you must continue until a cure is effected. If it can be cured it will take a long time to do it; but follow my directions, and you may succeed.

WEAK EYES.

Weak, or diseased eyes, originate from various causes. Sometimes from hay seed falling into them when the horse is pulling hay from the rack; sometimes by eating too much corn—this inflames the blood, and causes the eyes to become diseased; sometimes by being driven fast when facing cold, bleak winds, inflames the eyes. There are various causes, but let the cause be what it may there is nothing more painful than an inflamed or diseased eye; nor is there any disease which requires more skill to treat successfully, especially if it has become chronic. As soon as you find that your horse's eyes are diseased, you should stop working him for a short time, and attend to them. You should put him in a dark stable, or keep his eyes covered, as the light will strain the eyes, increase the inflammation, and cause the pain to be more intense. The first thing to be done in this case is to bleed. You will take from the neck vein two gallons of blood; you will then use the following prescription without delay: Take—

Chlorinated Lime, . . .	3 grains.
Calomel, ...	10 grains.
Opium, ...	3 grains.
Hidrastis Canadensis, . . .	3 grains.

You will put these all into six ounces of rain water, in a bottle, and let it stand one day. Apply this twice a day with a small syringe, for five or six days. This will lay the inflammation and remove the scum from the pupil of the eye. You will now change the treatment; take—

Fresh Butter, ...	2 oz.
Acetate of Lead, . . .	20 grains.
Red Precipitate, ...	10 grains.
Olive Oil, ...	1 oz.

Put these into a small pan and simmer it over a slow fire for five or six minutes; it will then be ready for use. You will apply this ointment twice a day for eight or ten days,

You can apply it with a soft feather. It will be better to have the ointment warm, as it can be more easily applied. After you have used this ointment for eight or ten days, you will use Harlem Oil for eight or ten days. You can by mixing the oil with warm water, throw it into the eyes with a syringe; use this oil eight or ten days, and then make a strong decoction of the common store tea, such as you have for table use. You will inject some of this tea into the eyes three times a day until a cure is effected. You will also use the following prescription: Take—

Epsom Salts,	8 oz.
Nitrate of Potassa,	3 oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	4 oz.
Iodide of Potassium,	½ oz.

Pulverize these all finely and mix well together; give one table spoonfull of this powder three times a day, in bran mashes; wet the bran, then mix the powders in well with the hand. If there should appear to be any constipation of the bowels, you should give him one pound of Epsom Salts; it will be well to give him the Salts any way—they will not do him any harm. Do not feed any corn. Keep the horse in a clean stable, and attend to him rightly.

A CURE FOR SADDLE AND COLLAR GALLS.

For saddle or collar galls, you will use the following Prescriptions: You will first cleanse the sore well with Castile soap and rain water. After you have attended to this part rightly, you will use the following Prescription: You will take—

Aqua Ammonia,	3 oz.
Olive Oil,	2 oz.
Spirits of Turpentine,	½ oz.
Tincture of Cantharides,	½ oz.

You will first put the Ammonia and Olive Oil into the

bottle, and shake them well together, or until they become of a milky appearance. You will then add the other ingredients. You will apply this Liniment to the affected parts twice a day for three days. You will then abandon the use of the Liniment, and use the following:

Take Lime, - - - - -	40 grains.
Calomel, - - - - -	40 "

You will mix these well together, and apply the powder dry to the sore twice a day for three days. You will then change the treatment again. You will take of the

Ointment prescribed for Scratches and Scratches Evil,	2 oz.
Harlem Oil, - - - - - -	2 oz.
Balsam of Fir, - - - - - -	1 oz.
Balsam of Copaiva, - - - - - -	1 oz.

You will mix these all well together, and apply the same twice a day until a cure is effected. You will also use the following: Take Salt Petre, three ounces; Cream of Tartar, six ounces; Epsom Salts, eight ounces. Pulverize all finely and mix together. Give a tablespoonful three times a day in water or in bran mashes. Don't feed corn. If you would bleed the horse, it would not do any harm, &c.

GLANDERS.

I don't think it important to say much in regard to Glanders, as its character is generally known to most all men, especially to those who have had much to do with horses, or to those who have taken pains to make themselves acquainted with the various diseases to which the horse is subject. I will therefore not attempt to give a description of the various symptoms with which this dreadful disease is attended; but I will venture the assertion, that Glanders is a curable disease, if taken in its incipient stage and properly treated. I will offer a Prescription any way, hit or miss. The first thing that you will do in this case is to bleed. You will take two and a half gallons of blood from the neck vein. Then in ten days you will take one gallon and a half. Then

again in ten days you will take one gallon, and so on. As soon as you have bled the first time, you will commence using the following Prescription: You will give—

Epsom Salts,	8 oz.
Calomel,	80 grains.
Turkey Rhubarb,	1 oz.

Put the three ingredients into your drench bottle, then add a pint and a half of water and three ounces of molasses. First dissolve the salts before you put them in the bottle; you will then drench; after you have attended to this, you will prepare the following decoction:

Take (Arctium Lappa,) Burdock,	3 oz.
(Aralia Nudicaulis,) Sarsaparilla,	3 oz.

Put them into a kettle, and add two and a half gallons of water, and boil it down to two gallons. You will then strain the syrup, and add the following ingredients. Put them in while the syrup is warm. Take

Iodide of Potassium,	1½ oz.
Nitrate of Potassa,	3 oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	6 oz.
Sulphur,	2 oz.
Molasses,	1 pint.

Put these all into the syrup while it is warm. You will give a half pint of this syrup, three times a day, as a drench, until the horse is well, or until the symptoms of the disease disappear; or after you have given it for ten days, you can give a half pint twice a day, just to keep the system under the influence of it. You will also use the following Liniment pretty freely to the glands of the throat and the nasal glands:

Take Aqua Ammonia,	3 oz.
Alcohol,	3 oz.
Sweet Oil,	3 oz.
Spirits of Turpentine,	1 oz.
Oil of Sassafras,	1 oz.
Tincture of Cantharides,	1 oz.
" of Capsicum,	1 oz.

Put these ingredients all together in a bottle, and apply the Liniment twice a day for five or six days, then apply oil two or three days, then the Liniment, and thus continue until the horse is well. This treatment may cure Glanders in its first stage. But if it has become chronic, it will require a different treatment; so you will use the following Prescription: Take gunpowder, a small thimbleful, and a small piece of lead, about the size of a large pea; you will apply the lead to the horse's head, with an instrument called a Rifle; after you have made this application, you will dig a hole about eight feet deep, and tumble the horse into it, and cover him over with dirt and rocks. This is a sure cure for Glanders in a chronic form.

LAMPAS.

This is an inflammation and swelling of the bars and gums. In this case you will scarify the bars and gums, and then use the following Remedy: Take—

Lemon juice, - - - -	1 oz.
Sugar of Lead, - - -	2 grains.
Kino, - - - - -	2 "

Put these ingredients together, and apply it to the gums and bars two or three times a day, until the inflammation and swelling subsides. You will also give the horse one pound of Epsom Salts to physic him. Take Salt Petre, three ounces, Cream of Tartar, six ounces, throw a teaspoonful of each of these ingredients into every bucket of water he drinks. This is all that is necessary to do for Lampas.

DISTEMPER.

When you find that your horse has the distember, you should take from a gallon and a half to two gallons of blood from the neck vein. You will then give one pound of Epsom Salts. If this does not operate in eight hours, you may then give one pint of Linseed Oil. You will then use the follow-

ing Prescription: You will take a half pint of tar, and put it into one gallon of warm water; let it stand twenty-four hours; you will then pour the water off of the tar into a large jug or bottle, and add the following ingredients:

Nitrate of Potassa,	2 oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	4 oz.
Tincture of Sanguinaria Canadensis,	1 oz.
Iodide of Potassium,	½ oz.
Spirits of Camphor,	3 oz.
Tincture of Asafœtida,	3 oz.
Honey,	½ lb.

Put these ingredients all into the tar water. You will give a half pint of this as a drench twice a day, until you have given it all. Also use the following Liniment: Take,

Alcohol,	6 oz.
Sweet Oil,	2 oz.
Spirits of Camphor,	3 oz.
Tincture of Capsicum,	2 oz.
" of Cantharides,	1 oz.

Put the above ingredients into a bottle. Keep the bottle corked. You will bathe the glands of the throat with this Liniment twice a day. Keep the horse in a clean and well ventilated stable, &c.

HOOF BOUND.

Here again the evil effects of an excessive use of corn is seen. It appears that an excessive use of corn has a similar effect upon a horse that the indispensable article whiskey has upon a man. It inflames his blood, affects his eyes, fevers and swells his legs, contracts his hoofs, and disables him altogether for use; in fact, it is the originator of one-third of the diseases, external and internal, with which horses are troubled. But those who dance must pay the fiddler. All that I can do is to prescribe a remedy for the effect which the cause produces. So here goes, hit or miss. When you find that your horse's hoofs are contracted or bound, the first

thing to be done is to rasp the hoof well. Rasp it as thin as it will bear to be rasped, so as to not touch the quick. After you have attended to this part rightly, you will use the following remedy: Take—

Aqua Ammonia,	3 oz.
Neat's-Foot Oil,	3 oz.
Alcohol,	3 oz.
Oil of Sassafras,	1 oz.
Oil of Turpentine,	1 oz.
Spirits of Camphor,	2 oz.
Oil of Seneka,	1 oz.
Oil of Spike,	1 oz.

Put the above ingredients together in a bottle. Keep the bottle tightly corked. You will apply this Liniment twice a day to the hoof. Cleanse the hoof well before you apply it. This will soften the hoof and cause it to expand. Don't feed any corn. Let him eat chopped feed. Throw a teaspoonful of Salt Petre and the same quantity of Cream of Tartar into every bucket of water which he drinks; also give him a pound of Epsom Salts once a week for two or three weeks. This will remove all inflammation from his legs. Attend to applying the Liniment rightly twice a day, and you will be very apt to effect a cure.

BIG-HEAD.

This is a very peculiar disease, and more common among people than horses; yet horses are sometimes affected with it. It appears to affect horses quite differently from what it does persons; it is an enlargement of the superior maxillary and nasal bones of the horse; but with a person it appears to be an enlargement of the occiput, or the back and upper portion of the head. The symptoms are also different. A horse with this disease is very languid and dull, whilst a person is spirited, gay, haughty, and vain. I have seen persons so badly affected with this disease that they apparently did not know which end was uppermost; reason appeared to be

entirely dethroned; they acted as if they did not know whether they were men or women, or of a higher order of creation. In such extremely bad cases as these there is some danger of a volcanic eruption of the brain taking place. A horse also requires a different treatment in this disease to that of a person; he requires powerful alteratives and local remedies, whilst a person only requires a few good doses of adversity, mixed with disappointments and worked off with calamity; probably a close application to reading of good, substantial books for a few years might prove beneficial, but I will only prescribe for the horse. So if you find your horse affected with this very peculiar disease, the quicker you attend to him the better it will be, as it can be very easily cured if taken in its incipient stage; but if permitted to go until it becomes chronic, you will find it difficult to cure. The first thing to be done in this case is to bleed copiously; take from two and a half to three gallons of blood from the neck vein: you will then use the following prescription without delay: Take—

Sulphate of Magnesia,	8 oz.
Nitrate of Potassa,	3 oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	6 oz.
Iodide of Potassium,	1 oz.
Sanguinaria Canadensis,	½ oz.
Sulphur,	2 oz.

Pulverize all finely, and mix well; give a table spoonfull of this powder three times a day in bran mashes; wet the bran, then sprinkle the powder in and mix all well together with the hand; if he refuses to eat it, drench him with it, —make him take it some way: you will also use the following Liniment; you must use it rightly, too: Take—

Aqua Ammonia,	4 oz.
Alcohol,	4 oz.
Sweet Oil,	3 oz.
Oil of Turpentine,	1 oz.
Oil of Organum,	1 oz.
Oil of Cloves,	½ oz.
Tincture of Cantharides,	1 oz.

Put these into a bottle, keep the bottle tightly corked; apply this Liniment twice a day to the affected part, which you will find about half way between the opening of the nostrils and the eyes, on either side of the nasal bones. Apply the Liniment copiously, and you cannot fail.

A GENERAL LINIMENT.

This Liniment cannot be excelled. It is good for man or beast. It cures rheumatism, and most all kinds of sprains, bruises, aches and pains, in man or beast; those who try it will find it what I represent it to be, if it is rightly prepared. Take—

Aqua Ammonia,	3 oz.
Alcohol,	3 oz.
Olive Oil,	3 oz.
Oil of Camphor,	2 oz.
Oil of Turpentine,	1 oz.
Oil of Cloves,	1 oz.
Oil of Seneca,	1 oz.
Oil of Spike,	1 oz.
Tincture of Iodine,	½ oz.
Tincture of Capsicum,	1 oz.
Tincture of Cantharides,	1 oz.
Chloroform,	1 oz.

You will put the above ingredients all together in a bottle; you must keep the bottle tightly corked, or the Liniment will evaporate. In some cases of rheumatism it requires internal, as well as external, remedies. When this is the case you will take—

Nitrate of Potassa,	60 grains.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	2 oz.
Iodide of Potassium,	40 grains.
Sulphur,	½ oz.
Molasses,	1 gill.

Put all into a pint flask, then fill the flask with rain water, take a tea spoonfull four or five times a day, and bathe well

with the Liniment two or three times a day, and I think you will find a benefit from it. It is not necessary to use anything but the Liniment in cases of sprains and bruises, &c. Prepare this Liniment rightly and you will not find anything to equal it.

CONDITION POWDERS.

These powders are a good preventive for Cholic, Botts, and in fact for all the inward diseases to which horses are subject, if rightly prepared. Take—

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 pound.
Nitrate of Potassa,	3 oz.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	6 oz.
Rosin,	2 oz.
Cubebs,	1 oz.
Sulphur,	2 oz.
Charcoal,	1½ oz.
Fenugreek Seed,	1 oz.
Powdered Gentian,	1 oz.
Ginger,	1 oz.

Pulverize the above ingredients all finely and mix them well together; you will give one table spoonful of these powders twice every day, in bran mashes, for one week, then give one spoonfull every day; you can continue to give one spoonfull all the time. This will keep your horses healthy.

I will now bring my little work to a close. I have prescribed for all of the most common and fatal diseases of the horse, and I feel quite sure that if the remedies which I have prescribed in this little book for the various diseases of the horse, are rightly prepared and properly administered, they will scarcely ever fail. I have endeavored, in writing this little work, to do my duty in every respect; it has been my aim to make everything plain and simple, so that the most illiterate persons might be able to comprehend my meaning, and to rightly understand the most important points. I have

tried to describe all the peculiar symptoms of each disease, so that the disease itself might not be mistaken and confounded with any other. I have prescribed remedies which I have found, by practical experience for several years past, to be efficient in such cases as they are here prescribed, for these medicines can all be obtained at the drug stores; and I will just say to those who purchase this work that it would be well to keep the medicines here prescribed for the various diseases, ready prepared, as horses are liable at all times to get sick, and it might be difficult to obtain them when needed. It requires some little trouble to prepare some of the prescriptions, but where is the man, no matter what his profession may be, who could be so inhuman as to not be willing to go to the trouble of preparing a remedy which would relieve so noble an animal as the horse, of pain. Such a man would not be a man; he would be nothing but a mere thing, and should not be allowed to own a horse. Be kind to your horse; he is the noblest animal under your control. He is kind to you, and he is an animal which you could not well do without—so be kind to him.

May this little work prove a blessing to the world, is my wish.

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THE HORSE.